

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/917,281	07/27/2001	Minhoe Kim	278 P003	8049
7590	10/05/2004		EXAMINER	
Mr. Marc D. Machtinger, Esq. Law Office of Marc D. Machtinger, Ltd. 750 W. Lake Cook Road, Suite 350 Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-2073			SCHLAIFER, JONATHAN D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	
DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/917,281	KIM, MINHOE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jonathan D. Schlaifer	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 July 2001.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 27 July 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application 09/917,281 filed on 7/27/2001.
2. Claims 1-8 are pending in the case. Claims 1 and 5-7 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. **Claims 1 and 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jamtgaard et al. (USPN 6,430,624 B1—filing date 2/14/2000), hereinafter Jamtgaard.**
4. **Regarding independent claim 1,** Jamtgaard discloses a system for reformatting contents in a wireless Internet site which converts the wireless Internet site to conform to the form of a proper tag according to the type of a browser of a wireless terminal which accesses the wireless Internet site for transmission to the wireless terminal (the invention transforms markup material consisting of tags, for information appliances, see Abstract lines 1-10 and Figure 2), comprising: a message-receiving means adapted to receive a message from the wireless terminal (Fig. 2, item 15, information appliances can do this) and check a language supported by the wireless terminal from the received message to store it therein (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the devices process markup languages); an external processor adapted provide contents over a wireless Internet (col. 4, lines 60-65, the wireless base station would inherently have such a processor); an external processor-

communicating means adapted to determine which Web page has been called from the received message to call a corresponding external processor and to allow contents data processed by and outputted from the called external processor to be received therethrough (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the Internet appliances interact with the Web pages and retrieve their contents); a message-checking means adapted to determine whether or not the contents data inputted thereto through the external processor—communicating means from the external processor is configured to conform to a meta tag as a pre-defined language (col. 7, line 45—col. 8, line 5, specifically col. 7, lines 64-67; a tag is used to signal processing of pages); a contents-reformatting means adapted to convert the contents data into a language supported by the wireless terminal if it is determined that the contents data is configured with the meta tag (col. 7, line 45—col. 8, line 5, specifically col. 7, lines 64-67; a tag is used to signal processing of pages); and a message-transmitting means adapted to transmit converted contents applied thereto from the contents-reformatting means to the wireless terminal (col. 8, lines 5-25, a layout engine carries out such transmission.)

5. **Regarding dependent claim 3,** Jamtgaard discloses that the means further comprises a tag-converting module adapted to convert an input message identified by the message-
checking means into an XML-based meta tag (MML) type (see col. 7, lines 50-67, an XML engine transforms the content into RML (relational markup language) which is XML-based) and then convert the converted MML-type contents into a contents type which can be recognized by the wireless terminal (the layout engine of col. 8, lines 5-25 carries out such a transformation), and a multimedia-converting module adapted to

identify a used multimedia form using the header portion of the request message of the wireless terminal and convert multimedia contents inputted to the contents-reformatting means from the external processor into a multimedia form supported by the wireless terminal according to a result of the identification of used multimedia form (atomics represent movies and pictures, etc, in col. 17, lines 20-45).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamtgaard, further in view of Blakely et al. (USPN 6,415,249 B1—filing date 3/1/2000), hereinafter Blakely.**
7. **Regarding dependent claim 2,** Jamtgaard discloses that the contents-reformatting means further comprises a tag-converting module adapted to convert an input message identified by the message-checking means into contents of an XML-based meta tag (MML) type (see col. 7, lines 50-67, an XML engine transforms the content into RML (relational markup language) which is XML-based) and then convert the converted MML-type contents into contents of type which can be recognized by the wireless terminal (the layout engine of col. 8, lines 5-25 carries out such a transformation). However, Jamtgaard fails to disclose a language-translating module adapted to analyze a header

portion of the contents and a header portion of the message requested by the wireless terminal to identify a national language used to draw up the contents and translate the contents into a national language supported by the wireless terminal according to a result of the identification the used national language. However, Blakely discloses a language-translating module adapted to analyze a header portion of the contents and a header portion of the message requested by the wireless terminal to identify a national language used to draw up the contents and translate the contents into a national language supported by the wireless terminal according to a result of the identification the used national language (see Abstract, lines 1-25, it is a translator which identifies content to be translated based on header material). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use Blakely's translator in order to allow linguistic content transmitted wirelessly to be translated from one language to another, thereby expanding its target audience.

8. **Regarding dependent claim 4**, it represents the synthesis of the limitations of claims 2 and 3 and is rejected under similar rationale.
9. **Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamtgaard, further in view of Poole et al. (USPN 6,006,242 B1—filing date 4/5/1996), hereinafter Poole.**
10. **Regarding independent claim 5**, Jamtgaard discloses a method for reformatting contents in a wireless Internet site which converts the wireless Internet site to conform to the form of a proper tag according to the type of a browser of a wireless terminal which accesses the wireless Internet site for transmission to the wireless terminal (the invention

transforms markup material consisting of tags, for information appliances, see Abstract lines 1-10 and Figure 2), comprising the steps of: receiving a message requesting a provision of a Web page from a wireless terminal(Fig. 2, item 15, information appliances can do this); identifying which protocol is used in the wireless terminal (col. 4, lines 5-20, protocols are discriminated); calling a corresponding external processor on the basis of various factors inputted to a contents-reformatting system from the wireless terminal (Fig. 2, item 15, information appliances call external sources in the situation depicted in the figure); allowing the called corresponding external processor to process associated contents on the basis of the various factors (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the material is processed) , and then to transmit the resultant contents with one of a plurality of Internet languages to an external processor-communicating means (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the material is processed and communicated); determining whether or not a protocol of the wireless terminal is identical with that of contents of the input message (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the protocols are matched); loading a style sheet for converting the protocol of the contents into that of MML type if it is determined that the protocol of the wireless terminal is not identical with that of contents of the input message(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion);converting the received contents into those the MML type on the basis of the style sheet(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); loading a style sheet for converting a protocol the MML type into that of the wireless terminal(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); converting the MML type protocol into target protocol on the basis of the style sheet(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); and transmitting completed contents to the wireless

terminal requesting the provision of the Web page (col. 6, lines 64-67, the contents are transmitted). Jamtgaard fails to disclose determining whether or not the resultant contents configured with a predetermined language that has been inputted to the message-checking means from the called external processor through the external processor-communicating means conforms to a grammar of each language according to a DTD document defined by a message-checking means when the resultant contents are a general text; identifying a used protocol using a contents type of an input message applied to the message-checking means from the called external processor. However, Poole discloses disclose determining whether or not the resultant contents configured with a predetermined language that has been inputted to the message-checking means from the called external processor through the external processor-communicating means conforms to a grammar of each language according to a DTD document defined by a message-checking means when the resultant contents are a general text; identifying a used protocol using a contents type of an input message applied to the message-checking means from the called external processor (see col. 4, lines 5-20, Poole discloses the use of a DTD as a validation agent.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a DTD as a validation agent in Poole in order to improve the accuracy of the markup language that it validates.

11. Regarding independent claim 6, Jamtgaard discloses method for reformatting contents in a wireless Internet site which converts the wireless Internet site into a proper language according to the type of a browser of a wireless terminal which had accessed the wireless Internet site for transmission to the wireless terminal (the invention transforms markup

material consisting of tags, for information appliances, see Abstract lines 1-10 and Figure 2), comprising the steps of: receiving a message requesting provision page from a wireless terminal(Fig. 2, item 15, information appliances can do this); identifying which protocol is used the wireless terminal(col. 4, lines 5-20, protocols are discriminated); calling a corresponding external processor on the basis of various factors inputted to a contents-reformatting system from the wireless terminal(Fig. 2, item 15, information appliances call external sources in the situation depicted in the figure); allowing the called corresponding external processor to process associated contents on the basis of the various factors(col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the material is processed), and then to transmit the resultant contents with one of a plurality of Internet languages to an external processor-communicating means(col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the material is processed and communicated); identifying a protocol used in the wireless terminal using a contents type of the input message if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the protocols are matched); determining whether or not a protocol of the wireless terminal is identical with that of contents of the input message(col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the protocols are matched); loading a style sheet for converting the protocol of the contents into that of MML type if it is determined that the protocol of the wireless terminal is not identical with that of contents of the input message(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); converting the received contents into those the MML type on the basis of the style sheet(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); loading a style sheet for converting a protocol the MML type into that of the

wireless terminal(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); converting the MML type protocol into target protocol on the basis of the style sheet(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); and transmitting completed contents to the wireless terminal requesting the provision of the Web page(col. 6, lines 64-67, the contents are transmitted). Jamtgaard fails to disclose determining whether or not the resultant contents configured with a Internet language conform to a grammar of each language according to a DTD document defined by the message-checking means when the message-checking means receives the resultant contents from the called external processor through the external processor-communicating means. However, Poole discloses determining whether or not the resultant contents configured with a Internet language conform to a grammar of each language according to a DTD document defined by the message-checking means when the message-checking means receives the resultant contents from the called external processor through the external processor-communicating means (see col. 4, lines 5-20, Poole discloses the use of a DTD as a validation agent.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a DTD as a validation agent in Poole in order to improve the accuracy of the markup language that it validates. Jamtgaard fails to disclose identifying a national language used in the wireless terminal by using an HTTP header of an input message of the wireless terminal; determining whether not there is an element for identifying a national language used to draw up the message requested by the wireless terminal or the received resultant contents in a header of the request message of the wireless terminal a header of the received resultant contents; loading a language-

converting form basically set environmental parameter if it is determined that there not an element for identifying the used national language; determining whether or not a national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents if it is determined that there is an element for identifying the used national language; translating the contents into a national language supported by the wireless terminal if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is not identical with that used to draw up the contents; identifying a protocol used in the wireless terminal using a contents type of the input message if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents. However, Blakely discloses identifying a national language used in the wireless terminal by using an HTTP header of an input message of the wireless terminal (see Abstract, lines 1-10); determining whether not there is an element for identifying a national language used to draw up the message requested by the wireless terminal or the received resultant contents in a header of the request message of the wireless terminal a header of the received resultant contents (this would likewise follow from identifying a language, as in the previous step); determining whether or not a national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents if it is determined that there is an element for identifying the used national language (Abstract, lines 1-30, the translation is framed); translating the contents into a national language supported by the wireless terminal if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is not identical with that used to draw up the contents (Abstract, lines 1-30, the translation is carried out); Jamtgaard and Blakely fail to

disclose loading a language-converting form basically set environmental parameter if it is determined that there not an element for identifying the used national language, but this comprises setting a default behavior and it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that is desirable to set default behavior so that program behavior will not be indeterminate.

12. Regarding independent claim 7, A method for reformatting contents in a wireless Internet site which converts the wireless Internet site into a proper language according to the type of a browser of a wireless terminal which had accessed the wireless Internet site for transmission to the wireless terminal (the invention transforms markup material consisting of tags, for information appliances, see Abstract lines 1-10 and Figure 2), comprising the steps of: receiving a message requesting a provision of a Web page from a wireless terminal (Fig. 2, item 15, information appliances can do this); identifying which protocol is used in the wireless terminal (col. 4, lines 5-20, protocols are discriminated); calling a corresponding external processor on the basis of various factors inputted to a contents-reformatting system from the wireless terminal (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the material is processed); allowing the called corresponding external processor to process associated contents on the basis of the various factors, and then to transmit the resultant contents with one of a plurality of Internet languages to an external processor-communicating means (col. 4, line 55—col. 5, line 10, the material is processed and communicated); identifying a protocol used in the wireless terminal using a contents type of an input message of the wireless terminal (col. 4, lines 5-20, protocols are discriminated); determining whether or not a protocol of the wireless terminal is identical

with that of contents of the input message(col. 4, lines 5-20, protocols are discriminated); loading a style sheet for converting the protocol of the contents into that of MML type if it is determined that the protocol of the wireless terminal is not identical with that of contents of the input message(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); converting the received contents into the those of MML type on the basis of the style sheet(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); loading a style sheet for converting a protocol of the MML type into that of the wireless terminal(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); converting the MML type protocol into a target protocol on the basis of the style sheet(col. 6, lines 30-55, stylesheets are used for conversion); Jamtgaard fails to disclose determining whether or not the resultant contents configured with a Internet language conform to a grammar of each language according to a DTD document defined by the message-checking means when the message-checking means receives the resultant contents from the called external processor through the external processor-communicating means. However, Poole discloses determining whether or not the resultant contents configured with a Internet language conform to a grammar of each language according to a DTD document defined by the message-checking means when the message-checking means receives the resultant contents from the called external processor through the external processor-communicating means (see col. 4, lines 5-20, Poole discloses the use of a DTD as a validation agent.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a DTD as a validation agent in Poole in order to improve the accuracy of the markup language that it validates. Jamtgaard fails to disclose identifying a national language used in the

wireless terminal by using an HTTP header of an input message of the wireless terminal; determining whether not there is an element for identifying a national language used to draw up the message requested by the wireless terminal or the received resultant contents in a header of the request message of the wireless terminal a header of the received resultant contents; loading a language-converting form basically set environmental parameter if it is determined that there not an element for identifying the used national language; determining whether or not a national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents if it is determined that there is an element for identifying the used national language; translating the contents into a national language supported by the wireless terminal if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is not identical with that used to draw up the contents; identifying a protocol used in the wireless terminal using a contents type of the input message if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents. However, Blakely discloses identifying a national language used in the wireless terminal by using an HTTP header of an input message of the wireless terminal (see Abstract, lines 1-10); determining whether not there is an element for identifying a national language used to draw up the message requested by the wireless terminal or the received resultant contents in a header of the request message of the wireless terminal a header of the received resultant contents (this would likewise follow from identifying a language, as in the previous step); determining whether or not a national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents if it is determined that there is an element for

identifying the used national language (Abstract, lines 1-30, the translation is framed); translating the contents into a national language supported by the wireless terminal if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is not identical with that used to draw up the contents (Abstract, lines 1-30, the translation is carried out);. Jamtgaard and Blakely fail to disclose loading a language-converting form basically set environmental parameter if it is determined that there not an element for identifying the used national language, but this comprises setting a default behavior and it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that is desirable to set default behavior so that program behavior will not be indeterminate, finally, Jamgaard fails to disclose transmitting completed contents to the wireless terminal requesting the provision of the Web page if it is determined that the national language supported by the wireless terminal is identical with that used to draw up the contents, however, it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that it would only make sense for devices to load content for display if they are capable of displaying it. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to limit the device's downloading of data to data that they are capable of displaying to eliminate unnecessary downloading.

13. **Regarding multiply dependent claim 8**, Jamtgaard disclose the method according any one of claims 5 to 7 wherein the step of allowing the called corresponding external processor to process associated contents(atomics represent movies and pictures, etc, in col. 17, lines 20-45), and then to transmit the resultant contents with one of a plurality of Internet languages to the external processor-communicating means further comprises the

steps of: determining whether or not the resultant contents configured with a language that have been transmitted to the external processor-communicating means are general texts; identifying a multimedia form used in the wireless terminal by using an HTTP header of an input message of the wireless terminal if it is determined that the resultant contents transmitted to the external processor-communicating means are not general texts (atomics represent movies and pictures, etc, in col. 17, lines 20-45); determining whether or not a multimedia form of the wireless terminal is identical with that of the resultant contents (atomics represent movies and pictures, etc, in col. 17, lines 20-45); converting multimedia contents inputted to the message-checking means from the external processor to conform to a multimedia form of the wireless terminal if it is determined that the multimedia form of the wireless terminal is not identical with that of the resultant contents (atomics represent movies and pictures, etc, in col. 17, lines 20-45).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

USPN 6,205,485 (filing date 3/27/1997)—Kikinis

USPN 6,173,316 (filing date 4/8/1998)—De Boor et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan D. Schlaifer whose telephone number is (571) 272-4129. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JS



STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER